THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Vol. I.—No. 27. | SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1851. | Price, 15 Dollars per Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned as General and Commission Merchants at Shanghae in China, under the firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co, has this day terminated by effluxion of time, and is accordingly dissolved.

Dated this Thirty-first day of December, One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty.

THOS. RIPLEY.
CHAS. SHAW.

THE Firm of THOS. RIPLEY & Co., having terminated yesterday, I have taken into Partnership Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, (Nephew of Mr. Thos. Ripley), to continue the business as General and Commission Merchants from this date under the firm of SHAW, BLAND & Co.

CHAS. SHAW.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS, as Merchant & Agent, heretofore conducted in this place, by Mr. FAZULBHOY GOOLAMHOOSUN, in his own name, will from this date be continued by him under the designation of our firm

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 1st January, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY. from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½. *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang,* published in our No. 3, of 17th August last, is this day issued in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 18th January, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850,

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

CHINA BRANCH OF *THE ORIENTAL BANK.*

LOCAL BUSINESS.—The Bank receives Money in Deposit as follows:—

1. For 3 Months certain, bearing Interest at 3 per cent per annum.
2. For 6 Months certain, bearing Interest at 4 per cent per annum.
3. For 1 Year certain, repayable on 3 Months' notice, at 6 per cent per annum.
4. In Current Account, withdrawable on demand in Sums of 10 dollars and upwards.

Current Accounts are kept in Spanish Dollars, balanced Half Yearly, bear no Interest, and are subject to the following Commissions, viz:—

When the amount turned over during the Half Year is under 2,000 dollars, a Half-yearly Charge of 5 dollars will be made.

Do. do. do. 25,000 dollars, ¼ per cent on the amount.

The rate of Commission when the amount turned over exceeds 25,000 dollars, will be fixed by special agreement.

Inoperative Accounts will be subject to an Annual Charge on the balance at the above rates.

The Bank issues Notes payable on demand, and grants Bank Post Bills at Three Day's sight free of charge.

The Bank grants Loans and Cash Accounts upon various approved Securities, and discounts approved Bills and Promissory Notes not having a longer period than 3 months to run.

EXCHANGE.—The Bank receives Tenders for the purchase of Bills on England and India, and sells its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London at One Day's to Six Months' sight, and on the National Bank of Scotland and Provincial Bank of Ireland at Short sight; also on the Three Presidences of India, and on Ceylon and Singapore, at Three Days' to Sixty Days' sight.

Information more in detail, will be given at the Bank's Offices here, in Canton, and Shanghae.

Hongkong Office.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Manager.*
SAM. GRAY, *Accountant.*
FREDERICK TOZER, *Deputy Accountant.*

Canton Sub-Branch.
ARCHd. DUNLOP, *Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Accountant.*

Shanghae Sub-Branch.
EDWARD LANGLEY, *Manager.*
BERNARD E. HANCOCK, *Acting Accountant.*

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
PORT and SHERRY, from the Cellars of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., London.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, February 1st, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, of modern construction and nearly new. Apply to
J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 24th January, 1851.

ADVERTISMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY-BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, shipped by Hesketh Davis & Co., London, consisting of—

PICKLES, Assorted, in Pints and Quarts.
White Wine VINEGAR, do. do.
Raspberry VINEGAR.
Chili and Tarragon VINEGAR.
Salad OIL, in Pints and ½-pints.
French OLIVES.
„ CAPERS.
MUSHROOM and KETCHUP.
SAUCES of all kinds.
Bottled FRUITS.
JAMS and JELLIES, in 2 and 3-lb.'s Jars.
MUSTARD, ½-lb. and 1-lb. each.
Dried HERBS, Assorted.
Red HERRINGS, in small Tins.
Lochfine HERRINGS, in Jars.
Salted SALMON, in Jars.
Dried COD FISH, at per lb.
Tins of SARDINES.
ANCHOVY and HERRING PASTES.
Carrot's OYSTERS.
PEARL BARLEY, in [illegible]-lb.'s Tins.
OATMEAL, in 6-lb. Tins.
Muscatel RAISINS, in ½-boxes.
Turkey FIGS.
CURRANTS, in ½-boxes.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
Fine Wiltshire BACON, in 8-lb.'s Tins.
PICKLED TRIPE, in Jars, (by lbs. or jar.)
Ox's TONGUES.
Fine York HAMS, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 10th January, 1851.

PRESENT PRICES OF PROVISIONS
SUPPLIED AT THE
SHANGHAE MARKET.

Shanghae, 1st *February,* 1851.

Fresh Beef, ...	₱ Dollar,	14 lb	
Mutton, ...	„	11 „	
Veal, ...	„	12 „	
Lamb, ...	„	12 „	
Pork, ...	₱ catty,	120	Cash
Kids, ...	₱ Dollar, each.		
Fish, ...	₱ catty,	80 to 100	Cash
Shrimps, ..	„	100	„
Eggs, ...	each,	7	„
Chinese Bacon, ..	₱ catty,	120	„
Ham, ...	„	300	„
Wild Geese, ...		none	„
Phesants, ...	brace,	450	„
Wild Ducks, ...	„	450	„
Hares, ...	„	600	„
Woodcocks, ...	each,	400 to 500	„
Quails, ...	„	70 to 80	„
Teal, ...	₱ pair,	400	„
Wild Pigeons, ...	each,	80	„
Fowls, ...	₱ catty,	115 to 120	„
Ducks, ...	„	110 to 120	„
Geese, ...	each, Drs.	1 to 1½	
Fat Sheep, ...	„ „	4 to 5	
Vegetables, (assorted)	₱ catty,	12 to 20	Cash
Oranges, ...	„	50	„
Pears, ...	„	30	„
Pomegranates, ...	„	30	„
Cumquats, ...	„	60	„
Dates, fresh	„	180	„
Walnuts, best fresh ..	„	80	„
Chesnuts, ...	„	50	„
Flour, ...	„	36	„
Bread, ...	12, 2 lb-loaves, Drs. 1.		
Biscuit, ...	₱ lb. 4 to 8 cents.		
Sugar, White, ...	₱ catty,	90	Cash
Brown, ..	„	84	„
Common, ..	„	60	„
Pounded Sugar Candy,	₱ lb. 10 cents.		
Oils, Te or best ground Nut-oil, ...	₱ catty,	84	Cash

₱ Dollar, 1,330 good yellow cash (current price.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

During the Week ending 30th January, 1851.

The first half of the last seven days was attended with fine weather. On Tuesday however much rain fell, and the sky has continued overcast to some extent since. This afternoon we were greeted with the first shower of snow this year, which however did not last above a few minutes and did not lie on the ground. Compared with the corresponding week last year the temperature has been lower by 1° 5′. The average in 1850 being 44° 7′, and in the past week 43° 2′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, and OMBROMETER.

January. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1851	Barometer. 1850	Thermometer. 1851	Thermometer. 1850	Wind. 1851	Wind. 1850	Rain. 1851	Rain. 1850
24	F.	30.38	30.21	41.5	44.	N.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.37
25	S.	30.45	30.35	40.	42.5	N.W.	O.	0.00	0.01
26	S.	30.59	30.25	42.5	45.5	N.E. to E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
27	M.	30.50	30.15	46.5	47.5	E. to S.E.	E. to N.E.	0.00	0.35
28	Tu.	30.33	30.35	45.	44.5	N.E.	N.NE.	0.74	0.31
29	W.	30.38	30.20	47.5	47.	N.W.	E.N.E. to E. by S.	0.16	0.00
30	Th.	30.50	30.31	42.	42.	N.E. to E.	N.N.E. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.06
							Total	0.90	1.10

Shanghae, 30th January, 1851.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as a in fate.	e pronounced as in met.	o pronounced as in not.
á „ „ „ far.	eu „ „ „ jeune.(Fr.)	ú „ „ „ run.
â „ „ „ fall.	í „ „ „ me.	ó „ „ „ rule.
a „ „ „ fan.	i „ „ „ pin.	ü „ „ „ une.(Fr.)
	ó „ „ „ no.	

52. Wait for an answer.
要等一等担之回信居
Yá tung ih tung, tan tsz wé sing kü.
Wish wait one wait, take return note home.

53. There is no answer.
回信無沒个
Wé sing 'm meh kó.
Return note not not.

54. Come for an answer by-and-bye.
回信晩歇來担
Wé sing an hyi lé tan.
Return letter after stop, come take.

55. I will send an answer after a while.
回信晩歇送來
Wé sing an hyi súng lé.
Return letter after stop, present come.

56. Do you understand?
儂曉得否 儂懂否
Núng hiá tuh vá. (or) Núng túng vá.
You understand or not? You comprehend or not?

57. Why dont you understand?
爲啥咾勿懂
Wé sá loh feh túng.
Wherefore not understand?

58. You dont speak intelligibly.
儂話來勿明白
Núng wó lé feh ming pák.
You speak come not bright clear.

59. You dont speak distinctly.
儂話來勿淸爽
Núng wó lé feh tsing song.
You speak come not pure clear.

60. Speak more distinctly.
要儂話來淸爽點
Yá núng wó lé tsing song ti.
Wish you speak come pure clear a little.

61. Where are you going?
儂到那裡去
Núng tá á lí chí.
You to where in go?

62. I am going into the country.
我到鄉下去
Ngú tá hiáng á chí.
I to country down go.

63. Is this a good path?
第條路好跑否
Tí diá lú há bá vá.
This length way good walk or not?

64. It is a good one.
好跑个走得通个
Há bá kó, tsuhr tuh t'úng kó.
Good walk's, walk attain passable.

65. Where does this path lead to?
第條路通那裡个
Tí diá lú t'úng á lí kó.
This length way open where into?

66. It leads to the "Suchau bridge."
通到新閘橋
T'úng tá "Sing zah dyá."
Open to new water-gate bridge.

67. Is this a convenient way?
第條路近便否
Tí diá lú kiung bí vá.
This length path near convenient or not?

68. No, it is not a good one.
勿,勿好跑个
Veh, feh há bá kó.
No, not good walk.

69. Why is it not a good way?
啥咾勿好跑个
Sá loh feh há bá kó.
Why not good walk?

70. Yonder is a creek and there is no bridge.
伊頭浜鉛頭嘸沒橋咾勿通
I' duhr páng han duhr 'm meh dyá loh feh t'úng.
There creek side no bridge and not passable.

71. Well then, by what path can one go around?
葢末那裡條路上兜轉去
Keh meh, á lí diá lú long duhr tsén chí.
Then, which length path on move around go?

72. There, that is a good path.
哪,個條路上好跑
Ná, kú diá lú long há bá.
There, that length path upon good walk.

73. This path is very crooked.
第條路灣灣曲曲勿好跑
Tí diá lú wa wa tyóh tyóh feh há bá.
This length path wind wind crook crook not good walk.

74. Is it far to "Catharine's Bridge?"
到斜橋遠呢近
Tá "Siá dyá," yeú nyi kiung.
To slanting bridge far or near?

75. It is not very far.
勿遠殺勿多幾化路
Feh yeú sah, feh tú ki há lú.
Not far kill, not much how much path.

76. It is a long distance.
還遠拉裡多化路拉裡
Wa yeú lá lih, tú há lú lá lih.
Still far there in, very much path there in.

77. Which is the shortest way?
走那裡條路末最近
Tsuhr á lí diá lú meh, tsué diung.
Walk where in length path most near?

78. This is the nearest path.
走第條路末最近點
Tsuhr tí diá lú meh, tsué diung ti.
Walk this length path most near a little.

79. Is the path muddy?
路爛呢勿爛
Lú, la nyi feh lah.
Path, soft or not soft?

80. It is muddy and very slippery.
爛咾滑來些个
La loh wa lé si kó.
Soft and slippery exceedingly.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 1st FEBRUARY, 1851.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Oct.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	7th Nov.	Sydney,	13th Oct.
Bombay,	19th Nov.	Amoy,	24th Dec.
Madras,	14th Nov.	Hongkong,	9th Jany.
Singapore,	12th Dec.	Ningpo,	8th Jany.
Penang,	8th Dec.	New York,	15th Oct.
Batavia,	25th Nov.	San Francisco,	26th Nov.
Manila,	30th Dec.	Sdwich. Islands,	4th Nov.

This is the first day of "China New Year," and the reign of the New Emperor dates historically from this time, so that 1851, is the first year of the reign of His Imperial Majesty Heen-fung.

Rumours are current that a persecution of the romish missionaries, throughout the country, is intended; but, we cannot learn that any authentic domuments are yet extant.

The Chinese Hospital, Shanghae.

A Meeting of the friends of this admirable institution was held, on Wednesday last, at the Hospital, to hear the Report of the past year's operations.

Rutherford Alcock, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, being unanimously called to the Chair, the Secretary, W. Lockhart, Esq., read a very interesting Report, which we purpose to give in our next number.

On Tuesday last, the Amateurs of the *Theatre Royal*, gave the Foreign Community a second theatrical treat; the pieces selected were *Love, Law, and Physic; and Bombastes Furioso:* the performances went off with much spirit, amidst repeated plaudits and continual bursts of merriment.

The present Company seems likely to become highly popular, and the public are much indebted to them for affording such seasonable diversion, at this dull period of the year.

The usual brilliant assemblage of the fair, and full attendance of the sterner sex, graced the pretty little theatre on this occasion.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

The Reporter has so accumulated upon us of late that we are unavoidably compelled to omit several numbers, to resume the series at a more recent date, and supply our readers with extracts of the latest numbers in hand. The portion thus passed over contains but little matter of peculiar interest, excepting here and there sundry edicts relating to the disturbances in *Kwangse*. We take up the series again at No. 139, dated 4th Dec., 1850, which commences with the announcement disgracing *Keying* and *Muhchangah*, (a translation of which has already appeared in the *Herald*,) followed by a Decree appointing *Saeshangah* to the post vacant by the degradation of *Keying*.

No. 140, December 5th and 6th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The nine Decrees contained in this number with but one exception relate to local appointments and judicial matters. The last directs that immediate steps be taken to cut away through the ice for the passage of two fleets of grain-junks whose course towards *Tungchow* is obstructed by it at *Heangho Heen* and *Wootsing Heen* in *Chihle*.

Memorials.

The Memorials are addressed to His Majesty by *Keshen*, and Censors *Chaouling* and *Wang Yuen-fang.*

Keshen requests that a certain Magistrate may have his button restored to him, and *Chaouling* memorialises on a judicial case.

Wang Yuenfang begs His Majesty to prohibit for the future the cultivation of the Hills about the country between *Soochow* and *Hangchow*. He argues that the Prefectures of *Hangchow, Keahing*, and *Hoochow* in *Chekeang*, and *Soochow, Sungkeang*, and *Taetsang* in *Keangsoo*, yield full one half of the gross land revenue of China; that these particular portions of the country have, of late years become annually more and more liable to general inundation; that he attributes this to a propensity, acquired by the inhabitants within the last 30 years, to cultivate the Hill sides, whereby the mould is gradually loosened, and washed down into the plains, and thence tends slowly but certainly to accumulate in the large Rivers, which drain that part of the country; and that the consequence is that floods are more easily occasioned, vast numbers of the people are ruined, and the revenue suffers considerably. He therefore entreats that the Hill cultivation may be prohibited at once.

No. 142, December 9th and 10th, 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

No. 141 not having come to hand, we proceed to notice the succeeding number. It contains 13 Imperial Decrees.

The first awards promotion to a number of subordinate officers recommended by *Lew Yunko*, Viceroy of *Fuhkeen*, for their zeal in the capture of pirates, and calls upon the Viceroy to exterminate those which yet swarm about *Yushan, Tangyaou, Nanke, Pihke, Pooyuen, Tungtow*, and other Islands South of the *Chusan* Group.

The ninth and tenth call for reports from the Boards of Revenue and War, upon certain proposals laid before His Majesty with a view to the improvement of the Salt Revenue, and the manufacture of new fire-arms for all the Garrisons of the Empire.

The remainder of the Decrees gazette metropolitan and provincial appointments, and confirm proceedings taken in various judicial cases.

Memorials.

The Memorials are addressed severally by *Too Showteen*, a Member of the Cabinet, Censor *Chin Yun, Saeshangah*, Commander-in-Chief of the nine Gates of Pekin, and *Chin Kingkeae*, Governor of *Shantung*.

Too Showteen presents for the Emperor's perusal a private letter he has received from *Chow Teentsoo*, (Ex-Governor of the Rivers and now at home on leave of absence,) wherein he suggests that immediate measures be taken during this winter to repair the banks of the Yellow River at its embouchure, which he thinks will tend to deepen its channel, now shallowing materially every year. He speaks of this "sorrow of China" as costing her millions annually, and yet without satisfactory result, and he assures His Majesty that the evil is one which increases in importance every day, while none dare represent it in its true light; and that even those who have the temerity to warn His Majesty of the dangers which all foresee, cannot suggest any mode whereby they may be averted.

Chin Yun represents the evils of the present system of forwarding criminals from the magisterial courts to the Higher Tribunals, under which all expenses of transit, amounting in some cases to as much as seven or eight hundred taels for one single prisoner, fall upon the private resources of the magistrate himself. Strong temptation is thereby afforded either to refrain altogether from trying prisoners of any importance, or by illegal shifts to render their means equal to their liabilities. He therefore begs that some plan may be adopted whereby magistrates of departments and districts shall be no longer laid under such severe liabilities.

Saeshangah reports upon a minor judicial case.

Chin Kingkeae reports a case of highway robbery on the road between *Hotsih Heen* and the Capital, whereby a person was plundered of 310 taels which for better security he had sent in company with properly escorted waggons conveying Government treasure, and he begs that the Magistrate of the District wherein the robbery took place as well as the officer of the escort may be commanded to recover the booty within 60 days, and in the meantime be deprived of their buttons for their remissness.

The official notice of Commissioner *Lin's* death having appeared in No. 146, Dec. 18th, 1850, we make the extract at once for the information of our readers, rather than insert it in its proper place.

The following Imperial Decree has been received:—

"*Lin Tsihseu*, late Viceroy of *Yunnan* and *Kweichow*, has been many years a zealous servant of "the crown. He entered the service a member "of the Imperial College, and rose step by step "through a succession of appointments in the "Provinces, in which he was more than once "selected by our Respected Parent to fill the "highest position under the state. He last year "showed much talent in his measures against the "rebel vagabonds of *Paoushan* in *Yunnan*, and as "a reward for his service, received a peacock's "feather and the Honorary Title of Guardian of the "Heir apparent. When at *Yunnan*, he applied for "leave of absence on account of indisposition, and "returned to his native town. When we came to "the Throne, knowing that *Lin Tsihseu* was famed "for zealous honesty of purpose in the conduct of "affairs committed to his change, combined with "a praiseworthy contempt for public opinion, we "again and again made known our will, requiring "his presence at the Capital; and subsequently "when troubles broke out in *Kwangse*, we appointed him High Commissioner under our Imperial "Seal, and deputed him to proceed with all possible haste to the scene of action, to exterminate "the disaffected. Since that we have received "his memorial in reply, stating that he had "already left his native town, and assuring us "that he would forthwith quell the border agitation, and restore peace to the south. The Governor of *Fuhkeen* reports however that the fatigues of the journey, had brought on *Lin Tsihseu's* "former complaint with such increased severity, "that he was obliged to halt at *Chaouchowfoo* in "*Kwangtung*, where he shortly afterwards sunk "and died. The perusal of this memorial has "affected us with the deepest regret and sorrow, "especially when we call to mind that our faithful "servant joined the army diseased in body, and "thus perished in the service of his country. Let "the honorary title of High Tutor to the Heir apparent be at once conferred upon *Lin Tsihseu*, "let the Imperial favour due by law to deceased "Viceroys be granted to him, let all penalties to "which he was liable be forthwith remitted, and "let the proper Board report upon the further "honors and favors to which he is entitled by statute." Let his sons *Lin Joochow, Lin Tsunge* and "*Lin Kungkeu*, be presented at Court by the "Board of Civil office on the expiration of their "period of mourning, that we may extend our "favor to them likewise."

To the Editor of the "North-China Herald."

Sir,—You have recently admitted into your columns several communications relative to the smuggling carried on at this port; perhaps you can find room for yet another.

Some parties have adverted to the immorality of the practice; I do not think that a newspaper is the proper place for the discussion of questions of morality; in general after a long wordy war each party remains of his previous opinion; no useful purpose is attained, while too often feelings of ill will are engendered.

The political bearing of the question has not been touched upon: there is little doubt that the present advisers of the Young Emperor regard the barbarians in an unfriendly light, and it deserves consideration how far our position may be endangered by the grounds of complaint afforded the Imperial Government by smugglers; it is certainly permitted to these who only desire to conduct their business peaceably and legally, to take such measures as may be requisite to guard against an interruption to their trade arising from the illegal conduct of others.

Political danger may seem remote, or its possibility may be denied, but no one has yet ventured to deny the positive injury inflicted on the legal trader by the operations of the smuggler. Your correspondent F. has well shown under what disadvantages the former has to conduct his business, amounting to 20 per cent of the cost of that quality of Tea which forms the bulk of our export. It is futile to assert that smuggling enhances the price of Tea; undoubtedly such is its tendency, but the price is not enhanced solely to those who evade the duty, but to all alike, and consequently the smuggler still ships his Tea 20 per cent cheaper than his neighbors. In imports a different result is observed; the man who imports White Shirtings without paying duty, can undersell the legal trader 21 cents per piece; smuggling therefore has the effect of lowering the market price of manufactured goods.

In fine, what is the position of the legal trader? he must submit to a disadvantage of 5 to 8 per cent on imports, and of 3 to 25 per cent on exports. Methinks it is time for these who intend neither to be driven out of business, nor into smuggling, to take some measures of self defence.

And where is the remedy? One method, suggested I believe by Her Majesty's Consul, is for the export duties to be levied on the quantity of produce in the Chinese godowns in the City, the godown-keepers being responsible to the authorities. Some difficulties attach to this plan, but I think them surmountable, and some means of evasion would probably be invented, but on detection this could doubtless be guarded against. The chief objection exists in the fact of only one half the evil being thus cured; smuggling in imports might still be carried on. A partial remedy is however better than none, and I should be well pleased to find that this project be feasible; should it not be, I think an effectual means of preventing smuggling, both as regards imports and exports, may be found in the farming out the customs revenue to a company of English and American merchants. Let all who choose be interested in the lease according to the amount of deposit they might pay in, and I see no fair grounds of objection to the scheme.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. S. S.

DISCOVERY OF THE JEWS IN CHINA,

By the Jesuits.

刀角虎教

Pluck sinew religion.

The attention of the Christian Community, having been once more awakened to the existence of the descendants of Jews, in the interior of the Celestial Empire, we have thought it would prove interesting to our readers to know, in what state they were originally discovered by the Jesuit missionaries, about 200 years back: the following is taken from the Jews in China, by James Finn, London, 1843—

The Jesuit missionaries were but a short time settled in Peking, when one summer's day, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, a visitor called upon Father Matthew Ricci, induced to do so by an account then recently published in the metropolis, of the foreigners who worshipped a single Lord of heaven and earth, and yet were not Mohammedans. Entering the house with a smile, he announced himself as one of the same religion with its inmates. The missionary remarking how much his features and figure differed from those prevailing among the Chinese, led him to the chapel. It was St. John Baptist's-day, and over the altar was a painting of the Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus, and the future Baptist on his knees before them. The stranger bowed to the picture as Ricci did, but explained at the same time, that he was not accustomed to do so before any such representations; only he could not refrain from paying the usual homage of the country to his great ancestors. Beside the altar were pictures of the four evangelists. He inquired if these were not of the twelve? Ricci answered in the affirmative, supposing him to mean the twelve apostles. Then, returning to the first apartment, he proposed questions in turn, and an unexpected explanation ensued. The stranger was a descendant of Israel, and during his survey of the chapel, had imagined the large picture to represent Rebekah with Jacob and Esau, and the other persons to denote four of the sons of Jacob.

It was some time before this simple explanation could be elicited, on account of the misunderstanding on both sides, which impeded the use of direct interrogation. The visitor, however, knew nothing of the appellation, Jew: he styled himself an Israelite, by name Ngai, a native of Kea-fung-foo, the capital of the province, Honan, where, having prepared himself by study for a Mandarin degree, he had now repaired to Peking for his examination; and, led by curiosity or a fellow-feeling for the supposed fraternity of his nation, he had thus ventured to call at the mission-house.

He stated, that in his native city there were ten or twelve families of Israelites, with a fair synagogue, which they had recently restored and decorated at an expense of ten thousand crowns, and in which they preserved a roll of the law, four or five hundred years old; adding, that in Hang-chow-foo, the capital of Chekeang, there were considerably more families, with their synagogue.

He made several allusions to events and persons of Scripture history, but pronounced the names differently from the mode usual in Europe. When shown a Hebrew Bible he was unable to read it, though he at once recognised the characters. He said, that Hebrew learning was still maintained among his people, that his brother was proficient in it; and he seemed to confess that his own neglect of it, with preference for Gentile literature, had exposed him to censure from the congregation and the rabbi; but this gave him little concern, as his ambition aimed at the honours to be gained from Chinese learning—a disciple rather of Confucius than of Moses.

Three years afterwards, having had no earlier opportunity, Ricci despatched a Chinese Christian to investigate, at Kae-fung-foo, the truth of this singular discovery. All was found to be as described, and the messenger brought back with him a copy of the titles and endings of the five books of Moses. These were compared with the printed Plantinian Bible, and found to correspond exactly: the writing, however, had no vowel-points. Ricci, ignorant of Hebrew, commissioned the same native convert to return with an epistle, in Chinese, addressed to the rabbi, announcing that at Peking he was possessor of all the other books of the Old Testament, as well as those of the New Testament, which contains a record of the acts of Messiah, who is already come. In reply, the rabbi asserted that Messiah is not only not come, but that he would not appear for ten thousand years. He added, that having heard of the fame of his correspondent, he would willingly transfer to him the government of the synagogue, if Ricci would abstain from swine's flesh, and reside with the community.

Afterwards arrived three Israelites together from the same city, apparently willing to receive Christianity; one of these was son of the brother, already mentioned, of the first visitor. "They were received with kindness, and instructed in many things of which their rabbis were ignorant:" and when taught the history of Christ, they all paid to his image the same adoration as their entertainers did. Some books being given them in the Chinese language, such as, "A Compendium of Christian Faith," and others of the same nature, they read them, and carried them home at their return.

They described their congregation as on the brink of extinction, partly from the decay of their national language, and partly because their chief had lately died at a very advanced age, leaving for his hereditary successor a son, very young, and very little versed in the peculiarities of their religion.

These personages readily fell in with several opinions of the missionaries. Trigaut tells us that they expressed a desire for pictures as helps to devotion, to be in their synagogue and private oratories, particularly for pictures of Jesus. They complained of the interdiction from slaughtering animals for themselves, which, if they had not transgressed recently upon the road, they must have perished with hunger. They were likewise ready to renounce the rite of circumcision on the eighth day, which their wives and the surrounding Heathen denounced as a barbarous and cruel pratice. And they held out the expectation, that inasmuch as Christianity offers relief in such matters, it would be easily adopted among their people. Yet the author gives no account of any consequent conversions. He passes on abruptly from this subject *Jewish filth* to relate the progress of *Christian truth* in China.

It appeared, on further inquiry, that the Chinese comprise under the one designation, *Hwuy-hwuy*, the three religions of Israelites, Mohammedans, and the Cross-worshippers, descendants of early Syrian Christians, subsisting in certain provinces, but occasionally distinguishing them thus:—

1. The Mohammedans, as the *Hwuy* abstaining from pork.

2. The Israelites, as the *Hwuy* who cut out the nerves and sinews from their meat; and,

3. The Cross-worshippers, who refuse to eat of animals which have an undivided hoof; which latter restriction, it was said, the Israelites there did not observe.

Julius Aleni, after the death of Ricci, being a Hebrew scholar, visited Kae-fung-foo about the year 1613, but found circumstances so much changed from some cause or other, that although he entered the synagogue and admired its cleanliness, they would not withdraw the curtains which concealed the sacred books.

In Nanking Semmedo was informed by a Mohammedan, that in that city he knew of four families of Jews who had embraced the religion of the Korân, they being the last of their race there, and their instructors having failed as their numbers diminished.

Indeed, the visitors from Kae-fung-foo had before assured Ricci, in Peking, that the same cause would soon reduce them to the alternative of becoming Heathens or Mohammedans.

However, Semmedo, writing in 1642, consoled himself with the hope that whereas a Christian Church had been recently erected in that city, the congregation of the synagogue would rather receive Christianity, which, besides the consideration of being the truth, is most nearly allied to their own religion.

The Mohammedans of Nanking he described as a motley collection from various nations and æras of settlement; one of whom had surprised him by conversing about David, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, pronouncing these names very distinctly. He compared their condition to that of the Jews while in Spain, they being mostly merchants or physicians, only held in higher consideration than the Spanish Jews had been: inasmuch as in China the public honours are open to all aspirants.

Such was the amount of intelligence received in Europe concerning that remote off-shoot of Israel up to the middle of the seventeenth century. Christendom was not unconcerned at the discovery; China itself was but a newly-opened mine for European research; the indistinct glimpses afforded by Marco Polo in the thirteenth century were indeed extending into broader fields of vision, by means of the obedient zeal of Romanist missionaries. But when Xavier, expiring within sight of China before admission was conceded to Christianity, prayed for its conversion with his latest accents, and when Valignano so frequently turned his looks from Macao towards the prohibited land, exclaiming, "O rock, rock, when wilt thou open?" they were not aware that within that strong solidity was to be found a relic of the peculiar nation who are everywhere witnesses of the "goodness and the severity of God."

The devout rejoiced at this fresh demonstration of Scripture truth respecting the scattered yet guarded race; the philosophical marvelled at the fact of a Mosaic people so ancient as to be ignorant of the denomination Jew, emigrants out of empires now long since, extinct, into a different phasis of civilization, but preserved with their old language and religion even to these days; and, moreover, that with so slight efforts made, these should be known to exist at four various points, containing a line of seven hundred miles, viz., from Peking to Han-chow-foo.

But, perhaps, no class of men felt greater concern in the event than the laborious biblical critics of that time. To them the finding of some of that nation "to whom were committed the oracles of God," yet supposed to be of too ancient a separation to be cognizant of either the Samaritan, Septuagint, or Masoretic texts of the Testament, yet still guarding their copies of the law of Moses, was a circumstance most pregnant with hopeful interests, and the more a matter of anxiety as these Israelites were represented as almost ceasing to subsist, and there was great possibility that with the failure of Hebrew reading, consequent on the adoption of a novel creed, the manuscripts themselves might be suffered to perish. The subject was referred to in the Prolegomena (iii. § 41) of Walton's

Polyglott Bible, and in the Preface to Jablonski's Hebrew Bible (§ 38), and further information as to the text of the Chinese copies of the Pentateuch was ardently desired.

A fuller account was afterwards received from Father Gozani, dated Kae-fung-foo, November, 1704, and published in 1707. During this interval of more than sixty years' residence in the same city, with the only known synagogue in China, no intercourse had taken place between the missionaries and them, beyond one visit from Rodriguez de Figueredo, and another from Christian Enriquez, but who had shown no curiosity to inspect the Hebrew books, and had made no report on the subject to their superiors; the fact that they had made any visit was only learned by Gozani from the people of the synagogue. It is true that the Jesuits had found abundant occupation in their direct duties, in political intrigues, and in disputes with their rivals of the monkish orders, but for these latter employments the wise and the learned in Europe had but little cause to thank them.

From the communication of Gozani, it appears that in 1702 he had intended to visit the *Taou-kin-keaou*, i.e., "the sect who cut out the sinew," as the Israelites were expressively designated, but was deterred by some imaginary obstacles, and by the real difficulty in his ignorance of the Hebrew language, but had resumed the task two years afterwards in obedience to instructions sent from Rome. He commenced by advancing certain civilities; in return they visited him; and then he proceeded to their synagogue (Le-pre-sze), the distance being only that of a few streets, where he found them assembled. They showed him their religious books, and even led him to the most sacred part of the edifice, to which only the rabbi (Chang-keaou) has right of access. With great politeness they gave him all the explanations he requested as to their Scriptures, their history, and their religious ceremonies. On the walls he perceived inscriptions both in Chinese and Hebrew: these they permitted him to copy, and he despatched the copies with his letter to Rome. The whole reception testified that the unfriendliness of the last half-century between the neighbours was not attributable to the Israelite community.

The curiosity of Europeans being only the more excited from this narrative, as there still remained much to learn, at the first news of Gozani, who was compiling a large work upon the Bible, the missionaries Gozani, Domenge, and Gaubil, were successively directed to procure additional particulars on the subject, which they did. Domenge sketched a plan of the synagogue, and Gaubil copied afresh the inscriptions upon its walls. Shortly after the last of these visits, in 1723, the missionaries were expelled from that province by the Emperor Yong-ching.

An effort was afterwards made by the celebrated Kennicott, of Oxford, to obtain a collation of their Scriptures with our copies, when Sir F. Pigou, being on his way to Canton, carried out for him a printed Hebrew Bible of Amsterdam edition; but the only result has been a letter received in 1769, from a friend there, promising to exert his self for the purpose, and stating that the titular bishop of the province was willing to render his assistance.

The learned Tychsen, upon two later occasions, in 1777 and 1779, forwarded letters to friends in Batavia, addressed to the synagogue of Kae-fung-foo, but no information has been returned as to their having even reached Chi a.

In 1815, the year previous to the last embassy from England to the Celestial Empire, some Jews of London had despatched a letter in Hebrew to Canton for this synagogue. It was conveyed thence by a travelling book-seller of the Hônan province. He delivered it at Kae-fung-foo, to a person whom he found to understand the letter perfectly, and who promised to answer it in a few days, but the bearer taking alarm at a rumour of civil war, left the place without waiting for the reply.

The recent missionaries from England have learned nothing concerning this colony, only in 1816 Dr. Morrison heard of them from a Mohammedan near Peking, as subsisting in Kae-fung-foo under their old name of "the religion of cutting out the sinew," an appellation so appropriately Jewish, that no other people than descendants of Jacob could even assign a reason for its origin, if they were to assume the name for any purpose.

(To be concluded next week.)

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 25.)

TRANSLATION.

Taytsong afterwards regulated a most essential point in the wellbeing of all States; the order and form to be observed in marriages; settling the degrees of consanguinity and affinity to be hereafter respected. This Prince as good a legislator as he was a warrior, would undoubtedly have proceeded still further with his laws and reforms, if his martial spirit and indignation against the Chinese Ministers, who never took any step to secure Peace, had not recalled him amongst his soldiers.

The grand object he had in view in the compaign of this year, (1631,) was to become master at whatever cost of Talingho, otherwise called Ling-tchin-tcheou, a place at that time of great strength in the Province of Shantung, the taking of which would render a large tract of country subject to him. The march of the army would prove tedious, but, the garrisons of the Tartars having been fortunately retained in the positions they occupied on the frontiers of Petcheli, the Tartars made long marches upon Talingho, without meeting any opposition on their route. It was, at the end of their march that difficulties awaited them. They wanted artillery, and the City they wished to besiege had much: the Court of Pekin which had penetrated the design of the Tartars, had neglected nothing to fortify this place. Besides the commander there, named Soutcheou, was a Mandarin of reputation, resolved to defend himself valiantly.

Taytsong was not long in understanding the difficulty he would have in his enterprise, but being a man who would not easily give up a design once formed, he set about reducing by famine, those whom he could not overcome by open force.

In order to secure himself from sallies, he ordered a deep fosse to be dug which surrounded the City on every side, as far as the nature of the ground would permit; having completed this work, he began another, between his head-quarters and the open country; this was a wall with *redans* surrounded with battlements and a tolerable ditch, the circuit of which interrupted at certain intervals, formed as it were a series of small forts, where he posted good bodies of men. His object was, thereby to shut out all supplies or succours, which could not fail to arrive sooner or later.

When these labours were completed, the Tartar King apprised the Chinese Commander by a letter equally polite and fortified with specious reasons, the best adapted to induce him to give up the City. Soutcheou positively refused, making sure that he would be succoured soon by the Viceroys of the neighbouring Provinces. In truth one of these reinforcements arrived within a few days, consisting of at least forty thousand men. The signals he made raised the courage of the besieged, and informed them at the same time what they might expect. The use of these signals, however, is nothing remarkable in China, under such circumstances as these; and one can easily understand that they may be usefully employed. Soutcheou at least did not misunderstand them; he knew very well that he was required, at break of day, to sally forth with all his force against the Tartars, whilst the succouring army would briskly attack one of their quarters; but the Manchu Prince discovered all these schemes. Hardly had these newly arrived Chinese prepared to take some rest, whilst awaiting the hour of attack, than Taytsong appearing, suddenly, at the head of about twenty thousand of his best soldiers, rushed upon the hostile camp, put it in into confusion and dispersed it.

However, the General who commanded these succours, was not so far disconcerted, that he could not rally, at two leagues off, one half of his men. He re-assembled them with confidence, persuaded that the Manchus satisfied with the advantage they had just gained, thought not of carrying it further: they were, however, deceived. Taytsong allowed them all that time to re-unite, in order that he might beat them the more readily, and he did it so effectually, that very few escaped: Officers and soldiers, were nearly all, either killed or made prisoners.

Amongst this great number of captives, one alone refused to cut his hair after the Tartar fashion, and to enrol himself amongst them: this one was their General.

He persisted, even for several days to refuse all nourishment, in order said he to spare his enemies, the trouble and shame of putting him to death, this man at length thought better of it; he saw food brought without pain, and partook of it. Taytsong judging that an act of clemency would not be thrown away, was quite willing to grant him his life: he was satisfied with shutting him up in a monastery of Bonzes, situated in the vicinity of Chinyang.

Although the succours expected at Talingho had met with the disastrous fate we have just described, the great Mandarin Soutcheou did not swerve from his first firm resolution of remaining faithful. Two letters which the Manchu Prince wrote in succession after his victory, made no impression upon this Commander. However, they suffered much in the City, where nothing had been allowed to enter for the space of four months. Taytsong who ascertained it from fugitives, appeared much afflicted by it. He sent to the Governor one of the most noble of his prisoners, to make a last effort upon this unbending spirit, who in the opinion of the Manchus, carried his firmness too far. Soutcheou conquered by the necessity in which he was placed, admitted the reasoning of the Envoy, and promised at any rate to send his son, in order to regulate all matters with the Tartars. This young Lord actually went the same day to the place appointed for the conference: he there was made aware of the stipulations, and took an oath to yield up the fortress on the following day.

Soutcheou ratified at once what his son undertook, although the part he was about to take must have very grievous consequences, one of which amongst others caused him much uneasiness. When he shut himself up in Talingho, this Mandarin was obliged to leave his wife at Kintcheou, a City not far off, and after the defection* he meditated, there was no likelihood, that they would restore him this lady. But conjugal affection is not less ingenious than all other love: the sound sense which authorizes it, ought even to render it will more active. What praises would not be awarded to Soutcheou, if, zealous for his wife, he had also been, always, equally so for his sovereign!

The evening of the same day that the treaty had been concluded, this faithful husband went out of the City and quietly approaching Taytsong, "Prince, said he, (after making himself known), it is "a small thing for you to have Talingho "in your power, if your enemies retain "Kintcheou. My authority, it is true, "yet extends over that place; but "they will cease to acknowledge it, "when they know that I have submitted "to you. A thought has thereupon "arisen in my mind, which I think it "my duty to inform you of. I had agreed "with the Governor of Kintcheou, that "when I found myself reduced to extremity, and obliged to abandon Talingho, "I should order a great report of artillery, in order that, at that signal, he "himself coming out of his own City, at "the head of his garrison, should suddenly and unexpectedly attack one of "your positions, and afterwards join me "and my people. To-morrow, if, your "Majesty will approve, I shall order a "tremendous report of artillery to be "made, very early, in the morning. The "garrison of Kintcheou will sally forth "at this signal. Dispose every thing to "cut it off. Allow me only to enter into "that City with twenty or thirty persons "of my followers, and I pledge to make "them open the gates to your soldiers."

This proposition was very well received, and Taytsong adopted the whole plan. The following morning, at day-break, cannon was heard in one of these two Cities, the garrison issued out of the other: it was cut up without much difficulty, and all was faithfully executed, as had been concerted the previous evening.

Thus Taytsong acquired Kintcheou, and Soutcheou regained his wife.

It seems that the success of this campaign, although slow, ought to have engaged the Manchus in some further expedition. However, they contented themselves with the capture of these two places, leaving to the Chinese full liberty to arm themselves against each other, and to destroy one another by their own hands.

From the beginning of the siege of Talingho, many zealous Mandarins who had the preservation of this City deeply at heart, had thought it their duty to succour it. Besides the body of forty thousand men, which Taytsong had so well beaten, they had formed in the Province of Shantung a large army, which they thought sufficient of itself, for the City they had conceived of compelling the Tartars to give up what they had taken. But these troops, not receiving any pay, mutinied on the march, and did much mischief in many places. The efforts made to drive them away, only effected the dispersion of a small number; whilst the bulk of the mutineers re-united under a clever leader, and dared to give battle twice, wherein he got the advantage.

These rebels, at length, took justice into their own hands. They saw well that the Court would not recede, and that the people whom they had ruined, supported by a strong army, would be the first to march against them. They thought seriously, therefore, of returning to their duty, and earnestly entreat an amnesty. But the Court which they had deceived but a month previously, took no notice of their request.

In order to convince them of their determination not to spare them, the General who marched against them at the beginning of this year, (1632) attacked them at once with so much vigour at the passage of a river, that he cut their rear-guard to pieces.

This check made them determine to quit China, sure as they felt of soon returning well accompanied, if they gave themselves up freely to the Tartars. Taytsong before whom they laid their case at Chinyang was too well alive to his own interests, to refuse their good will and offers of service. He wrote to them to embark altogether for Leaotong; this they did immediately, after having seized all the boats on the coast. So many other discontented Chinese joined them, that the number of these fugitives amounted to more than a hundred thousand, including therein women and children.

It was, perhaps, on account of these new subjects, that the King of the Manchus was desirous to employ a considerable portion of the following year, (1633), in completing the establishments commenced three years before. Especially, in order to soften the rather ferocious manners of his people, he founded public schools, wherein were taught the three languages of the Manchus, the Mongols and the Chinese. He himself presided at the first examinations, which were held of bachelors, according to the form used in China, omitting nothing that could excite a noble emulation amongst the youth.

This conduct will appear most skilful to whoever will look into it as it deserves. It happened from this cause, that the Chinese, little satisfied with the present government, and obliged to leave their own country, fancied they had found it again, in retiring into Manchuria.

The Manchus on their side, losing day by day, through the medium of literature, somewhat of their original wildness, accustomed the inhabitants of China, no longer, to regard them in their former light, as a cruel and barbarian people.

The Manchu Prince was not slow in profiting by these advantages. His troops having passed the great wall for the third time, by four different routes, he reinstated them before Soutcheou† in the Province of Shansi. By the detachments which he sent thence to the right and left, He saw himself, in less than a fortnight, master of all the small forts in the neighbourhood, which might possibly hinder him on his march. He had already set out towards Petcheli, when a confused rumour spread abroad, that the Chinese army was not far off, and that it sought to give the Manchus battle. Taytsong immediately halted, and waited patiently for the approach of the enemy; but finding, on the fifth day, that it did not show itself; and impatient to obtain some positive information in respect of it, he set out himself to seek it with a small troop of his brave soldiers. Hardly had he gained the crest of a hill, about two or three leagues from his own camp, than he discovered the Chinese encamped, and busy intrenching themselves under the cannon of Taitcheou.‡

He returned on the instant to his army, put the greater part under arms, and next day marched against and attacked the Chinese, who allowed themselves to be broken and put to flight. Taitcheou immediately opened her gates.

This victory, following so many other successes gained during four years by the Tartars, seemed at length to awaken all the attention of Ministers.

Besides a large increase of troops which they levied this year, (1634), the Court took other means to injure the Manchus, upon which they laid great stress.

The means adopted were to issue a long proclamation, in the name of the Emperor, which promised a full amnesty and free pardon to all subjects of the Empire attached to the Tartar Prince, if they immediately abandoned his service.

It therein also exhorted the Mongols to know better their true interests, in comparing the solid advantages which they might expect to enjoy from the first Monarch of the world, to the vain promises of a revolted vassal, in arms against his lawful sovereign. In fine, it gave out to both parties, that this Manchu war, under the mask of a great conflagration was only a transient blaze, incapable of alarming the Chinese; besides, the Empire was fruitful in resources for extinguishing violent combustions, and well prepared to punish the authors of it with severity.

(To be continued.)

* In delivering themselves up to the King of the Manchus, the Chinese Commanders yielded themselves without reserve, by an actual renunciation of their lawful sovereign.

† Soutcheou is in the 39°. 25'. 12". of North Latitude and in the 13°. 15'. of Longitude East of Paris.

‡ Taitcheou is also a City of Shansi situated in the 39°. 5'. 50." of North Latitude and in the 130°. 5'. of Longitude East of Paris.

The following extraordinary scene is translated from the French, and we hope will entertain some of our readers—

TRIAL OF A CORNET-A-PISTON IN ALGERIA!

The Algerine papers relate, that two musicians of a regiment in garrison at Constantina, took a fancy to prove two new Cornets-à-piston lately received from Paris, from which they expected to derive very powerful effects.

It remained to discover a locality, in which should be found united, all the required advantages for acoustic experiments.

The two Sons of Euterpe had observed in their military rides, about a league distant from the town, an open space where the branching off of three roads and jutting out of three hills produced an admirable echo, well adapted to their purpose. Thither they walked, each carrying his Cornet-à-piston, a bottle of wine, and his short sword, vulgarly called a *briquet*.

Having arrived at the appointed place, and having, by way of prelude, emptied one of their two bottles of wine, (for wine is to the trumpeter what rosin is to the violinist,) the two comrades began to make proof of their new instruments: when an unexpected auditor came to derange their musical duet. A lion showed himself on the crest of one of the surrounding hills, and roaming over the hill side which terminated at the foot of the road, announced clearly his intention to take an active part at the *fête!*

What was to be done?—flee?—The gymnastic exercises in which the two *militaires* had been practised, would not have rescued them from the rapid strides of the rover of these mountains.

How then?—Defend themselves?—Their steels, *(briquets)*, or short sabres inspired them with little confidence! In this situation of dire perplexity, they took a resolution truly worthy of talented artists—it was to serenade the Lion!—This appeared to our musicians as original as it was ingenious.

There were they, then, blowing with all their might into their copper instruments and drawing thence the shrillest tones possible, which re-echoed by the surrounding mountains, acquired augmented power, capable of producing a prodigious effect upon the tympanum, even of a Lion. They thus produced before their *dilettanti* auditor, in their best style, the finest flourishes of the "Siege of Corinth," and the best pieces of their budget,—"Robert le diable" and others,—there was nothing that they did not offer to his royal ears, not even omitting the "Marseillaise" itself.

The Lion, undoubtedly unaccustomed to receive such remarkable protestations, stopped short, and charmed, it is supposed, by the effect of the music on his aural organs, reclined in a posture quite enviable for an amateur of the *grand opera*. This flattering attention half contented the two musicians. The *denouement* of this scene, however, might have been beyond the limits of the Lyric Opera, which the delighted *dilettante* might have conjured up through gratitude.

One of the two then left his companion, that he might seek for help, whilst the other engaged the attention of his auditor. Another half hour passed, the performer and listener always face to face,—the one with the *Cornet-à-piston* to his lips, the other with his body gracefully extended and still occupying his first position! Whilst the former, having recruited his strength by frequent draughts of the remaining bottle, (which by the prolonged continuance of such an unwonted period of performance, must naturally become exhausted,) still contrived to maintain his great musical reputation. But, unluckily, this resource had just failed him through constant application to his restorative potations, and his powers of inflation gradually diminished,—his swollen lungs would no longer act freely, and were like a dilapidated bellows that one puffs at without effect.

His mouth became parched, and the sounds which were with difficulty squeezed out of the *Cornet-à-piston* were broken and discordant. The Lion gave a proof of his good taste by rising to put an end to such a *cacophony*. He took to pacing up and down again, in such a way as to alarm the performer, lest he should be anxious to become better acquainted with one, who had caused him to experience such novel sensations! The poor musician quite out of breath, and panting with anxiety, felt giddiness seize his brain,—his blood gushed into and buzzed in his ears, so that he could no longer hear himself. He could no more force any sounds from his instrument, which he still held mechanically to his lips. The lion now seemed to him, in a very dangerous proximity to his person. He was in a state of extremest agony!—When,—a troop of horsemen gallopped rapidly down one of the contiguous hills, announcing to him the expected succour.

They arrived in a critical moment. The lion, who no doubt enjoyed a solitary treat of music, withdrew with measured steps, glancing occasionally with regret, and, perhaps, gratitude towards his exhausted entertainer.

The *Daily Pacific News*, says,

Three boxes are said to govern the world: the cartridge box, the ballot box, and the jury box.

Now we think that the fourth has been omitted, which very often governs all the others, and that is the *money box*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
January 31	Saint Patrick	A. ship	1200	Waterman	San Francisco	Dec. —	Ballast	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
January 26	Heroine	Siam. brig	140	Davis	Amoy	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
,, 27	Viscount Sandon	B. ship	614	Marsh	London	Tea, &c.	Turner & Co.
,, 28	Antelope	A. brig	375	Roundy	Hongkong	Sundries	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Carrington	Jan. 21	A. ship	597	Abbot	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Celestial	Jan. 19	A. ship	860	Gardner	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Chatham	Dec. 20	B. barque	354	Morrison	Dirom, Gray & Co.	Liverpool	Immediate
Confucius	Dec. 16	B. ship	406	Scott	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eccles	Jan. 21	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Old England	Jan. 21	B. ship	502	Eves	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Pedlar	Jan. 21	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Saint Patrick	Jan. 31	A. ship	1200	Waterman	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	Jan. 14	B. barque	325	Johnson	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Russche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Jan. 25, John Bunyan, for London.
,, 25, John Bright, ,, Singapore.
,, 27, Sir Geo. Pollock, ,, London.
,, 30, Heroine, (Siam.) ,, Amoy.
,, 31, Antelope, (Am.) ,, Hongkong.

At Woosung.

Jan. 31, Viscount Sandon, for London.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on British Trade, and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	Total Taels.
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	135,595-5-7-2		135,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

Exports of Silk from Shanghae to all Parts for Years ending 30th June.

Destination	1848	1849	1850.
Great Britain	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals. *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	11
Alverton,	London	409	,, 19	450,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..
Monarch,	Liverpool	337	Sept. 10	2,448,680	..	79,000	3,483	..	..	..	..
Anne Jane,	Liverpool	351	Oct. 3	2,729,023	..	82,670	1,706	..	..	..	..
Albemarle,	London	704	,, 21	3,745,950	..	195,430	509	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,653,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,761	11,372,111
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	111,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,121	546,852	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	347,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,906	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,306
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, from 1st JULY, 1850, to Date.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk. Bales	Silk. Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens. Pieces	Nankeens. Cases
1 Vessel			1850—July Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	57	..	..
3 ,,			Aug. ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..	..
4 ,,			Sep. ,,	367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..	..
1 ,,			Oct. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	30	..	..	19
3 ,,			Nov. ,,	..	..	..	..	..	41,000	20,700	70,200	20,300	3,700	155,900	155,900	371	..	..	6,000	..
2 ,,			Dec. ,,	271,370	..	900	272,270	31,557	..	2,000	..	..	..	33,557	305,827	29	..	..	23,000	..
				786,730	13,310	900	800,940	31,557	94,810	22,700	119,630	35,600	8,870	313,167	1,014,105	1,314	115	716	29,000	19
Flying Dutchman,	274	Jany. 21	Hongkong	108,726	..	14,512	123,238	14,533	9,893	1,200	..	..	..	25,626	148,864	..	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				895,456	13,310	15,412	924,178	46,090	104,703	23,900	119,630	35,600	8,870	338,793	1,162,969	1,314	115	716	29,000	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels,			1850—July Total	888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	..
9 ,,			Aug. ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	914
3 ,,			Sep. ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 ,,			Oct. ,,	1,687,608	115,828	33,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
7 ,,			Nov. ,,	2,566,823	70,466	74,358	18,400	2,730,047	50,812	609	64,810	249,999	198,077	47,405	611,712	3,341,759	2,034	..	81	..
5 ,,			Dec. ,,	1,341,520	82,600	39,050	600	1,463,770	29,356	7,800	31,700	135,739	92,832	17,129	334,556	1,798,326	1,271	14,100	16	..
				10,915,688	357,994	239,688	23,400	11,536,770	91,168	9,298	140,710	592,776	525,231	112,388	1,471,571	13,008,341	10,739	32,100	131	914
Cathaya,	407	Jany. 3	Cork	457,204	15,415	..	..	472,619	..	..	3,333	6,117	15,400	..	24,850	497,469	20	..	8	..
John Dugdale,	407	,, 9	London	415,999	..	..	42,652	458,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458,651	..	..	..	..
Elizabeth,	711	,, 14	London	574,479	..	..	207,220	781,699	6,293	7,148	..	5,191	11,184	359	30,175	811,874	..	..	..	..
Land O'Cakes,	561	,, 15	London	641,217	..	11,229	..	652,446	..	..	..	..	1,116	..	1,116	653,562	607	..	..	..
Sir Geo. Pollock,	630	,, 22	London	335,500	94,700	42,500	..	472,700	..	..	8,900	60,300	29,200	10,800	109,200	581,900	128	..	..	..
John Bunyan,	527	,, 23	London	356,438	..	26,682	..	383,120	3,300	..	700	12,700	33,708	1,100	51,508	434,628	894	..	..	..
Viscount Sandon,	614	,, 30	London	538,800	19,500	3,000	..	561,300	9,300	300	3,000	13,300	3,900	600	30,400	591,700	226	5,000	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to 30th Jany., 1851,				14,235,325	487,609	323,099	273,272	15,319,305	110,061	16,746	156,643	690,384	619,739	125,247	1,718,820	17,038,125	12,614	37,100	139	914

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Oolong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Cases	Raw Silk. Bales	Raw Silk. Peculs	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	207	6	..	643
Annie Bucknam,	530	Oct. 2	New York	702,446	..	..	702,446	51,156	..	8,362	..	16,537	3,180	79,235	781,681	..	..	16	59
Reliance,	243	,, 4	New York	61,000	..	..	61,000	57,400	4,700	52,400	..	22,900	19,300	186,700	247,700	..	..	..	..
Panama,	612	,, 11	New York	192,000	..	..	192,000	185,200	17,200	113,800	..	56,300	34,900	407,400	599,400	..	..	..	..
Tartar,	573	,, 11	New York	254,339	..	..	254,339	79,464	7,030	26,238	29,955	12,112	6,554	161,353	415,692	..	..	..	..
Candace,	398	,, 19	New York	140,895	..	..	140,895	170,275	9,192	52,444	..	18,278	14,461	264,650	405,545	..	15	..	..
Natchez,	523	,, 28	New York	150,000	..	..	150,000	240,000	9,000	110,000	12,000	60,000	30,000	461,000	611,000	..	..	..	..
Zone,	365	Nov. 6	New York	193,600	..	..	193,600	115,300	6,100	57,900	..	23,000	13,400	215,700	409,300	..	..	..	..
Vancouver,	518	,, 8	New York	186,906	..	..	186,906	282,300	..	69,200	24,600	59,700	35,700	471,500	658,406	..	..	..	..
Horsburgh,	372	,, 13	New York	412,900	..	..	412,900	43,000	6,500	41,500	96,747	16,100	12,800	119,900	532,800	..	..	..	12
Nestorian,	695	,, 14	New York	136,720	..	6,045	142,765	410,088	49,106	115,101	..	80,773	43,474	795,289	938,054	..	..	6.40	131
Howqua,	582	,, 20	New York	161,800	..	..	161,800	150,200	6,900	70,400	..	37,700	22,500	287,700	449,500	..	..	..	1
Oneida,	420	,, 25	New York	12,800	..	..	12,800	208,661	403	80,991	65,429	67,550	44,164	467,199	479,999	..	..	..	..
Mary Adams,	371	Dec. 3	New York	181,785	21,043	3,028	205,856	159,899	4,900	48,970	56,613	3,245	18,208	291,835	497,691	..	..	..	18
Wodan,	268	,, 11	New York	161,190	7,739	2,587	171,516	45,043	..	4,482	34,096	..	7,739	91,360	262,876	..	..	..	..
Gallego,	385	,, 11	New York	15,480	..	..	15,480	165,412	12,147	102,033	64,925	25,964	12,147	382,628	398,108	..	..	..	10
S. H. Waterman,	340	Jany. 8	New York	40,000	..	2,500	42,500	289,600	33,200	13,000	500	59,200	40,300	435,800	476,300	..	..	..	..
Total,				3,208,895	28,782	14,160	3,251,837	2,719,014	166,378	970,811	384,965	568,330	362,457	5,174,655	8,423,692	207	21	22.40	884

Cargo per *Huntingdon* to New York will be given shortly.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	270,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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